## FRANCE.

The Constitutional Bills Submitted to the Assembly.

MacMahon's Powers and Term of Government.

An Animated Opposition and

Excited Debate.

PARIS, Jan. 21, 1875.

In the Assembly to-day the debate on the con-stitutional bills was opened. M. de Ventavon's bill was first taken up. It sonfirms President MacMahon's powers, estabmines ministerial responsibility, creates a second Chamber, invests the President with the power to dissolve the Assembly, and provides that on the lapse of the Presidential power a Congress of the two Chambers shall decide upon the future

government of France.

M. de Ventavon urged that as the provisarium ione was possible, it was necessary that it should be immediately organized.

THE OPPOSITIONIST OBJECTIONS. The members of the Left objected to the exclu-non of republican principles from the measure when the Republic was the existing form of gov-

sonstitutional bills. He attacked the Republic and Empire, urged the restoration of the monarchy and declared his party would vote in favor of granting Marshal MacMahon only the means necessary to preserve order. He attempted to read the letter of Prince Bismarck, published during the Arnim trial, in which the Prince stated that a monarchy would strengthen public credit and enable France to form alliances.

EXCITEMENT. This created great excitement in the Chamber. The reading was interrupted, and the speaker's voice drowned by shouts from all parties. THE DIVISION NOT TAKEN.

Toe sitting closed without a vote.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST. THE MONTENEGRINS AND THE TURKS DRIFTING

TOWARD WAR. LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875. The London Globe says all the Powers are striving to insure a pacific arrangement of the difficulty between Turkey, but the warlike spirit among the Montenegrins threatens to lead to a

THE PROSPECT OF A PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT MOBE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Jan. 22-6 A. M.
A special despatch from Vienna to the Daily News says the prospect of an adjustment of the Montenegrin difficulty is more hopeful. It is supposed that Turkey is yielding.

Austria, it is stated, will send troops to the Bosmian frontier.

THE CONDITION OF THE BOADS AGAINST THE MARCH OF AN ARMY. The Standard's special telegram from Trieste

represents that on account of the deep snow in the passes and in the roads it will be impossible for the Montenegrins to enter the Turkish territory during the next two months, except at points where the Turks are in everwhelming force.

SPAIN.

THE NATIONAL PROVISION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE KING-SERBANO TO RETURN TO THE

MADRID, Jan. 21, 1875. King Alfonso's civil list will be fixed at 28,000,000 -\$3,500,000, gold. GENERAL PALACIOS SOLICITS A PARDON.

The Carlist general Palacios has petitioned for amnesty.

FROM CARLOS TO ALFONSO.

BAYONNE, Jan. 21, 1875. Forty-seven Carlist officers have notified the Boanish Consul in this city that they have given in their adhesion to King Alfonso. SERBANO PREPARING TO RETURN.

Marshal Serrano will return to this city about

the 22d inst. THE CARLIST ARMY CONSCRIPTION.

It is reported that the Carlists are now enrolling

GREAT POWERS' RECOGNITION OF KING ALFONSO. LONDON, Jan. 22, 1875.

The London Times announces that Russia, Aus. tria and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain at once, without waiting for a proclamation by the Cortes.

ENGLAND.

A JUDICIAL SEAT MADE VACANT BY RESIGNA-TION.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875. Right Honorable Sir Henry Singer Keating, Puisne Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has Solicitor General the Right Hon. John Holker. PATAL EXPLOSION IN A PACTORY.

A frightful boiler explosion occurred in a factory at Todmorden, Yorkshire, to-day.

Five persons were instantly killed and fity in-

THE LIBERALS OF PARLIAMENT PREPARING TO CHOOSE A LEADER FOR THE PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 22-5:30 A. M. The Daily News says a letter, signed by a large number of liberal members of Parliament, was sent to Mr. Adams, the liberal whip, last night, requesting him to call a meeting at which a leader may be chosen for the party in the House of Commons. prox. No doubt exists as to the cordial recogni-The News adds there is little doubt that the meeting will elect the Marquis of Hartington to

the leadership in the House of Commons. PRINCE LEOPOLD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875. The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leoold in their bulletin issued to-day announce that the patient is worse.

CANON KINGSLEY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875. A bulletin from Canon Kingsley's physicians also

reports that his condition is less favorable. SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA. Jan. 21, 1875. Msturbances have occurred over the baptism of children by the Old Catholics in two villages of this canton, and the presence of troops is necessary to

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Hong Kong, Jan. 21, 1875. It is reported that the health of the Emperor or China is in a critical state.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875. The London and River Plate Bank has received the following despatch from Montevideo:-"The Uraguayan government has fallen and the rebels are in power. There is general alarm;

ousiness is suspended. The British squadron is

Senate, has been elected by the robels Provisional

Pedro Varela, President of the

## WASHINGTON.

Party Measures Devised in Republican Caucus.

LOUISIANA STILL TO BE OPPRESSED.

Compromise Proposed by the Conservatives to the Kellogg Office-Holders.

HENRY WILSON'S LETTER.

Presidential Elections by Direct Vote of the People.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875. COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE LOUISIANA CON-SERVATIVES-THE OFFICES TO BE DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES AND

FORMALLY RECOGNIZED AND SUSTAINED. The opponents of the Kellogg government in measures, have proposed a compromise, the leading points of which are, "That Kellogg shall remain Governor and Penn succeed Antoine as Lieutenant Governor, with an equal division of the other said officers shall not resign or accept other offices or places, but discharge the duties of said offices during the residue of their terms, for which they were elected, and further that each and all shall pledge to sustain each other in the proper and faithful discharge of their duties; that all the Senators shall at once take their seats in the Senate and recognize Penn as Lieutenant Governor, and the House of Representatives when organized; that all the Roard and no others shall meet in the House and recognize Mr. Vigers as Clerk of the House until the House is fully organized and a Speaker and his successor elected; that the first act after a call of the House shall be a nomination for Speaker, and the Clerk shall call the roll in his hands according to law, and the person then having a majority of votes shall be the Speaker, and so on until the House shall be organized by the election of all its officers; that the House shall recognize the Senate as organized above, and the two bodies shall jointly recognize Kellogg as Governor and the other State officers determined herein as the lawful State officers; that the Legislature shall agree by resolution not to disturb the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, any charge or allegation for offences in the past or in the future, unless for real offences and in accordance with law; that the White League shall immediately disband, and restore to the State taken on the 14th of September last."
This proposition has been fully agreed to by all the conservatives; and General Ogden, who is at the head of the White League, has bound himself to comply with the programme so far as he is concerned. It has been submitted to the leading democratic Senators nere, and though no opinion has as yet been expressed about it,it is believed that it will be approved by both republicans and democrats. Antoine is the only one in the way, and he is said to insist upon remaining Lieutenant Governor, though the State may be ruined and made hopelessly bankrupt. THE ELECTION OF WALLACE AS SENATOR FROM

PENNSYLVANIA AND HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY CAMEBON HIMSEBF-POLITICAL RETRIBUTION ILLUSTRATED.

It is said here that the election of Wallace (democrat) to the Senate from Pennsylvania was the result of a political miscalculation on the part of Senator Cameron and the cause of a good deal of chagrin to him. The story is that, not anticipating the tidal wave, Senator Cameron had laid his plans for the defeat of Mr. Scott and the choice in his place of Don Cameron. To this end, it is charged, he labored to defeat many republican candidates for the Legistature in the Western part of the State, who were Scott men, not thinking, of course, that the democrats might thus with his help carry the State, as they did. Senator Scott, it is said, leels very sore, but the result probably does not please wicked enough to add that, even with a demo cratic Legislature, Senator Cameron did not entirely give up hope, and that Mr. John Allison received the republican nomination in opposition to Wallace, with the understanding that, if it should prove likely to be anything more than an empty honor, he would promptly give place to Don Cameron. Tois last may be a mere rumor, though it is common talk; but that Mr. Cameron did contribute to the democratic victory in Pennsylvania is openly asserted.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE-MR. BLAINE'S WITTICISM ON THE ASPIRING CAN-

DIDATES. Speaker Blaine, who is one of the readlest and most brilliant wits in Washington society, and has the reputation of saying more bright things than any member of either house, raised a laugh at the expense of the numerous candidates for the speakership to-day. It happened by chance that there were gathered about him Kerr, Cox. Fernando Wood, Randall, Clymer and two or three others who are looked upon as possible suc-cessors of Mr. Blaine, and they began to rally him upon the doleful prospects of the republican party. He replied, "Gentlemen, I am like a cross-eyed schoolmaster up in my country, in Maine, who exclaimed one day, 'that boy I am now looking at, I want him to rise immediately and stand up in his place,' and twenty-seven boys stood up simultaneously in different parts of the schoolroom. Now," added Mr. Blaine, "If I should ask who is to be the next Speaker, at least seven of you gentlemen would look up at me at

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875. PARTY MEASURES DEVISED BY THE REPUBLI-CAN CAUCUS-BETTER GOVERNMENT FOR THE

SOUTH. The House Caucus Committee appointed to prepare bills for the netter government of the Southern States have completed their labors and have n'ormed Mr. Maynard that they are ready to report whenever the caucus is called. It has been suggested that it should be neld on Saturday, at noon, though it is possible the call may be made for to-morrow night, the object being to have time for discussion and to dispose of the report, so that the Judiciary Committee may present the bill and resolutions on Monday next. As to Louisiana, a joint resolution has been prepared recognizing the legality of the Kellogg government as the most effective manner in which to settle all dispute on that point. A Supplemental Enforcement act has also been drafted, which will give the President discretionary authority in enforcing the laws in disaffected districts in the Southern States. The bills originally introduced in the House by Mr. White, the Chairman of the com-mittee, and Mr. Whiteley, a member of the committee, generally known here as acts to legalize repeating at elections, have been shorn of some their features and amended so as to conform somewhat to the spirit of the constitution. The committee rejected with emphasis the proposition to put all the Southern States again under federal jurisdic-

tion during the general elections. The committee has agreed upon a new measure to create a bureau of commissioners to take testimony wherever there have been deeds of violence, and to have plenary power in collecting the facts which shall be presented to the tederal courts, in order that offenders may be tried and

punished. It has not been fully agreed as yet to report this measure to the of influential republicans will hesitate or refuse to go into the caucus, as they do not care to be bound by the action of the majority, and think the arrogance and presumption of the Southern members something unprecedented; nor is this opinion confined wholly to Northern members. A few of the Southern reerce people with bad laws will not unite with the uate themselves in office. The caucus will un-doubtedly be a lively one, and the debate on the adoption of the measures framed by the commit-tee, will, it is said, be unusually beiligerent. KELLOGG AND PINCHBACK TO RECEIVE THE

BECOGNITION OF THE SENATE. Senator Morton will to-morrow introduce a resolution declaring the Kellogg government the de-fure government of Louisiana, and Senator West will present the new credentials of Mr. Pinchback as Senator-elect from Louisiana.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL AND THE CON-NECTICUT RESOLUTIONS.

The Connecticut republican resolutions caused a good deal of laughter here, and people give credit to Postmaster General Jewell for the adroitness with which these resolutions praise the President in the name of the principles he recently violated. They repeat pretty accurately the ground which the Postmaster General took as to the New Or-leans events, and it is said that they hoist the President apon Mr. Jewell's platform.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON PUBLIC AF-

The Vice President receives a great many letters of congratulation from all parts of the country upon his recently published letter on public affairs. Those which have so far reached him from the West refer not to the letter itself, but to the summary of it published in the Herald last Monday, and it is not improper to say that that sumdent, though he did not see it until it was printed. THE PRESIDENT INSTRUCTS THE ARRANSAS

COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO THEIR FORTH-COMING REPORT.

The President to-day visited the Capitol and sent for the republican members of the Arkansas Investigation Committee—Messrs. Poland, Scudportance of making their report a solid radical document. He hoped the report which he had heard, that the republican mempers were not united, was untrue. POSSIBLE VETO OF THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL"

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Notwithstanding the democratic pressure and the dissatisfaction of a score of republicans, the House to-day agreed to the conference report on President for his signature. It is intimated tonight that he is not in a hurry to approve it, and the new Tariff bill, which the Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing, will render it unneces-

NEWS OF ZACH CHANDLER'S DEFEAT-THE VA-

CATED SEATS IN THE SENATE. The most important matter of gossip at the Capitol to-day was a despatch received by Senator Ferry announcing that Judge Christiancy had been elected Senator in place of Mr. Chandler, in lichigan. The telegram stated that he received but one majority. It was not unpleasing news to Mr. Dawes, who immediately informed Sergeantat-Arms French that he wanted Mr. Cha seat as it is on the republican side, and he did not cratic side of the Senate when the Forty-fourth his desire should be law. The only other available seat on the republican side now is that of Senator Pratt, of Indiana, who steps down and out to make room for Mr. McDonald.

The defeat of Senator Chandler is counted here by republicans as another blow at the third term scheme. Mr. Chandler was undoubtedly popular in Michigan, but he has been reckoned among the few public men who favor a third term for General Grant, and the opponents of a third term ascribe his defeat chiefly to this,

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDME REGULATING AND PROVIDING FOR THE CHOICE OF PRESIDENT-DANGERS ARISING OUT OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE-PASSAGE OF THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875. The Vice President laid before the Senate a Message of the President in regard to strengthening the coast defences, similar to that read in the House of Representatives yesterday. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY. Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of lowa, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to aboush the system of

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Maine, from the Commitsee on Civil Service and Retreachment, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The unfinished business being the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing an amendment to the constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice Pres-

ident was carled up.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said this was a subject entirely above all party considerations; men of all parties could address themselves to it independently of the excitement which now pervades the country. The proposition was to amend the constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country it was a matter of surprise to him that there had not been trouble surprise to him that there had not been trouble resulting from the imperiection of our system. There was no power now in Congress or in the States to settle contested election cases of electors. The election of elections might be attended with traud, violence and tumuit, and there was no power to correct the evil. He pointed out at some length the imperfections of the present system, and said under it too much power was vested in the hands of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, to whom the electoral votes must be sent under seal. Six times it had happened that the Vice President had counted votes where he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1707. Mr. Jefferson counted the vote in 1801, when there was a fit. Suppose there had been two sets of electors there from any one State—one set making a tie vote and the other electing Jefferson—there was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again, in 1821, Mr. Tompkins, who was a candidate, counted the vote. In 1827 Mr. Van Buren did the same thing, and declared himself elected. In 1841 Mr. Johnson counted the vote, and in 1861 Mr. Breckenridge did so. Although the count had been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice President would elect. It did not seem to have occurred to the framers of the constitution that there might be two sets of delegates or fraud in their election. He next referred to the counting of this vote in the presence of the two houses of Congress were as witnesses only. They could not act as a joint convention.

IMPERECTIONS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

As to the dispers and dufficulties which attended the present system they were many. In case of death or non-attendance of electors from any State other electors from that State might fill vacancies. Suppose the electors from any State were evenly on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New York and 2,500,000 people might b resinting from the imperfection of our system. There was no power now in Congress or in the

constitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the constitution to make the ELECTION OF PRESIDENT INDEFENDENT OF CONGRESS, but this twenty-second rule made the election of President depend upon either House of Congress, as either House under this rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House was democratic and the Senate republican the former might throw out the republican States and the latter throw out the democratic States until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Kepresentatives. An election by the House of Kepresentatives had been twice tried, and both times the country came very near being ship-weeked. In an election by the House of Kepresentatives, with her 42,000 people, would have the same vote in electing a President as New York, with her 5,000,000 inhabitants. Under the present system, the electoral vote never approached within ten per cent of the popular vote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent. He reviewed at some length the report of the committee which accompanies the proposed amendment.

DANGER IN COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

per cent. He reviewed at some length the report of the committee which accompanies the proposed amendment.

Danger in country the presidential vote. Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said the danger to which the country was subjected had not been exaggerated by the Senator from Indiana, but it seemed to him (Mr. Thurman) that the remedy proposed really lailed to meet the danger. That there might be frauds in elections, with the experience of Louisiana before the country, he thought needed no proof. The great danger of all was the counting of the vote for President at the last count had depended upon the vote of Louisiana or Arkansas the whole country might have become involved in civil war; and so in 1889, when the acting Vice President announced that the vote of Georgia should be counted it it did not change the result, but if the did change the result it should be rejected. He was much surprised when he looked at the report presented by the committee and saw that it provided for no tribubal for the settlement of contested election cases in the Electoral College.

Mr. MORTON said some of the members of the

for no tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases in the Electoral College.

DECISION OF CONTESTS.

Mr. MORTON said Some of the members of the commistee were in favor of having the Supreme Court of the United States settle such cases. Other members thought the Circuit and District Courts of the United States might decide them, and others, that a special tribunal should be created by Congress for this purpose. The committee had, therefore, come to the conclusion to leave the whole matter to congress for action.

Mr. Thurman said he was not willing to confide this great power to congress; he wanted it to be provided for in the consitution. The laws to operate on this great subject should not be at the mercy of any dominant party. He thought the report manifestly delective in this particular. Another matter which required great consideration was the fact that the proposed amendment provided for aweeping changes in the election of a President. He did not refer to the abolition of the Electoral College—that was a small matter; but it provided that a plurality should elect instead of a majority. When Congress took into consideration the great power of the Chief Magistrate it should take care to move

piurality should elect instead of a majority. When Congress took into consideration the great power of the Chief Magistrate it should take care to move slowly in making changes of such importance. He asked that the resolution might be laid over to give Senators a chance to examine it closely. Mr. Conkling. (rep.) of N. Y., said he heartly concurred in several things said by the Senator from Ohio. The next Presidential election was less than two years from now, and no Senator thought this proposed amendment would become part of the constitution, first, by the action of the two houses of Congress, and then by the action of the two houses of Congress, and then by the action of the two houses of Congress, and then by the action of the congress to establish any tribunal for the action of three-lourths of the States in session to enable Congress to establish any tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases as it proposed. He then reserved to the twenty-second joint rule, and said few lawyers would deny that some of its provisions were at least questionable. Without going into the merits of the proposed amendments he would say that Congress would fall short of an urgent and important duty it the 4th of March should witness the dissolution of the two houses without having devised some mode better than this twenty-second joint rule for ascertaining the will of the people in regard to a choice for President.

Mr. Edwunns, (rep.) of Vt., concurred in much

certaining the will of the people in regard to a choice for President.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., concurred in much that had been said by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conking), and said in his opinion there was power in the legislative branch of the government to regulate that power conferred upon Congress by the constitution. Congress should, however, be very careful in the exercise of this power. Pending the discussion Mr. Thurman moved that the further discussion of the resolution be post-poned until the first Monoay in February, but as the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) was not then in his seat, did not ask a vote.

The Senate then, at a quarter past three o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L., proceeded in the consideration of executive business. At half-past three the doors were reopened and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1876. After the presentation of a large number of nemortals and resolutions of little public interest, the question came up of reconsidering the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was rejected yesterday. The vote was reconsidered-yeas 166 The bill was again rejected-yeas 120, nays 126.

The vote rejecting the oill was again reconsidered, without the yeas and nays, and then finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union -yeas 142,

The SPEAKER stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

WETMORE DISCHARGED. Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., presented a letter

from Charles A. Wetmore, the witness who was yesterday committed for contempt, and intimated that the acology therein contained was satisfactory. He therefore moved his discharge. The motion was agreed to and the discharge of Wetmere was ordered.

more was ordered.

MOTION TO EXPEL DELEGATE CANNON.

Mr. SMITH. of New York, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the Delegate from Utab, with a resolution to exclude him from his seat on the ground of polygamy. Ordered Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., presented the re-port of the conference committee on what is

known as
THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL." Mr. Maynand proceeded to explain the report and the modifications which it proposes to make in the existing customs duties.

After considerable opposition by the democrats the conference report was agreed to—yeas 136,

nays 99.
A motion to reconsider was made and laid on The bill now goes to the President for his signa-The House then, at twenty-five minutes past five P. M., adjourned.

NEGRO TROUBLES IN SOUTH CARO-LINA.

ATTEMPT TO RESIST THE CONSTITUTED CON-STABLES IN EDGEFIELD COUNTY-THE PERSONS RESISTING ARRESTED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21, 1875. Great alarm was occasioned in Edgeneid county, South Carolina, to-day, and the counties adjacent, at the threatening of another serious outbreak like that of last autumn.

The history of South Carolina since the beginning of the republican process of reconstruction has been, like that of other Southern States, the record of bayonet interference to sustain the rule

of carpet-baggers and emancipated negroes. To-day fifteen negroes were implicated in resisting the exercise of the functions of constable by the colored men who occupy that office in the county of Edgefield. They were all arrested, however, and everything is now very quiet.

Tennant, the negro militia captain, who hired the negro to set fire to General Butler's house, and who fired on the officers of the law, is still at large and cannot be found.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

ANOTHER SNOW SLIDE-A PARTY OF MINERS KILLED-SEVERAL FAMILIES SUFFOCATED. SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875. Another snow slide occurred in Big Cotton

wood Canyon vesterday atternoon, near the Richmond mine. A party of men engaged in "snaking down" ore in raw hides were caught by the side. Six men, named Thomas B. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dabble, James Breeze, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their fives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished in the same manner, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one de-molished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, motished house was found the body of Mrs, Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and hearly the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation by show. At another house a man was ong out silve, while a man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house. There is much terror in these mining camps, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous undertaking to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntiet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons. NEW SENATORS.

Zach Chandler Defeated by Three Votes.

CHRISTIANCY ELECTED FOR MICHIGAN.

Ramsey Leading in Minnesota.

EXCITING CONTEST IN TENNESSEE

MICHIGAN.

ZACK CHANDLES DEFEATED-THE NEW SENATOR LANSING, Jan. 21, 1875. Isaac P. Christiancy was to-day elected Senator by one majority. The vote stood-Christiancy 67.

Chandler 63, the remainder scattering. Isaac P. Christiancy, the new United States Senator from this State, has been for seventeen years one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and part of the time Chief Justico, to which post tion he was elected twice by the unanknous vote of both parties. In politics he was originally s republican. He is a sixty-three years of age and resident of Lansing. He is understood to favor bard money and a revenue tariff, and is conserve tive on constitutional questions. He is a man of

TENNESSEE.

ANDY JOHNSON'S CHANCES IMPROVING-NO CHOICE YET-STEPHENS THE ONLY COM-PETITOB-GREAT EXCITEMENT.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21, 1875. The people of Tennessee are growing wild in their excitement over the Senatorial election. There is hardly a prominent man in any city, town or village in the State that is not nere People insist that Johnson is the man for the times now. The people have commenced to noid public meetings in his favor all over the State. The galieries were as closely packed when the two houses met in convention to-day as heretofore. Much anxiety was manifested. Johnson's vote fell to twenty-eight on second ballot, producing a decided sensation. There was a general murmur of disappointment running through the assemblage. The vote for Jeff Davis was received with smothered laughter. When Johnson went up to thirty-two, on account of Johnson went up to thirty-two, on account of Savage's withdrawal, it brought out a haifway suppressed demonstration of applause from the galleries, and still another on his going to thirty-four on seventh callot, which was within sixteen of election. Though Johnson had fallen off two votes on the cighth builot, the impression obtained that if they kept on bailoting Johnson would be elected. To defeat this a motion was made to adjourn, which was voted down, but owing to partisanship Speaker Bond's motion was declared carried amidst general excitement. Bond was somewhat astonished, while at supper, to have laid on his table a petition from Brownsville, in Stephens' division of the State, signed by 1,000 sovereigns, saving laconically to Bond, Ragiand and Hart, their representatives—"You have voted three days for Stephens, who has no chance of election; you must vote for Johnson, who has, first and last, received thirty-eight votes." Nine members held a small caucus to-day and resolved to cast that number at once on Johnson reaching lorty-two votes, should he be able to do so. Brown, though he had received as many as twenty votes, fell to thirteen; his rilends have given up all hopes of his election. He did not develop sufficient strength to single him out as a most formidable candidate to pit against Johnson.

Stephens developed a very considerable strength, he was thought to be the only man who can beat Johnson, if he can be beaten at all. There was wild caucusing te-night, but not of a character to assure any definite action. It is thought that the choice will be made on Saturday, but people are not altogether sanguine on that point. MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21, 1875. The vote for Senator to-day was as follows:-Ramsey received 58 votes, losing three; Donnelly 52, gaining one. Davis holds his twenty-four. The explanation of Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, apon the botting of Ramsey, created a profound sensation, and there is a prospect of a general scattering to-morrow.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Jan. 21, 1875. A caucus to nominate a United States Senator met here to-night. Twenty of the supporters of Washburn failed to attend. The caucus adjourned till to-morrow, when a candidate for United States Senator will be nominated. The supporters of Washburn threaten to bolt, and it is said they will offer to unite with the democrats to elect Judge Cole. of the Supreme Court, or J. C. Sloan, Attorney General.

The friends of Senator Carpenter are confident that he can secure a majority in the Legislature.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 21, 1875. W. J. Perman, member of the Forty-third Congress from this State, and re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, has been here for several days fourth Congress, has been here for several days seeking admission to the lower house of the Legislatore, to which he was chosen in November. He was only admitted to-day after resigning as member of the present Congress. Twelve republican members of the senate went on an excursion to-day, leaving that body without a quorum, and they will remain away until the election for United States Senator takes place. This is a trick of the carpet-baggers.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 21, 1875.

The General Assembly took only one ballot today for United States Senator, with the following result:-

LOUISIANA.

ACTION OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE AS TO THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE-THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL DENOUNCED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21, 1875. Both branches of the Georgia Legislature to-day adopted resolutions deficuncing the Louisiana outrage. They declare the use of the military in that case a dangerous usurpation of power, and the President's approval of it a serious precedent, and that the result of suon a policy will, if tol-erated, place the liberties of the people at the feet of the President, clothed with the power of a mill-

of the President, clothed with the power of a mili-tary dictator.

After tendering their sympathies to the op-pressed and patient people of Louisiana it was resolved, "That we condemn all lawlessness and violence; that we will faithfully support the con-stitution of the United States and the lawsenacted in conformity thereto, and that we advise all citi-zens of this and sister States to render strict obe-dience to the laws, and to resort to legal means for the redress of grievances, lelying upon the popular sentiment of the people, fairly expressed, for a return in the administration of the govern-ment to the principles of the constitution."

MAINE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21, 1875. The Constitutional Commission to-day adopted

the following:—

\*\*Pirst\*—That the constitution be so amended as to provide for elections in November instead of September, commencing November, 1878.

\*\*Second—That the election of Governor, Senators and Representatives be by the people, biennially.

\*\*Third—That the Legislature meet on the first Monday of January, biennially.

\*\*Resolutions were adopted that it is not necessary to have the department officers of the State elected by the people, and that no change in the veto power is advisable.

\*\*A proposition that the Governor shall not be eligible for two successive terms was defeated.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. DOVER, N. H., Jan 21, 1875.

DOVER, N. H.. Jan 21, 1875.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the First district to-day nominated Charles S. White-house, of Rochester, for Congress, on the fifth first district A. Republican Congress, on the fifth first district to-day nominated Charles S. White-house, of Rochester, for Congress, on the fifth first district A. Republican Colds, 31-22.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

REPEAL OF THE THIRD SECTION OF THE FUND-ING BILL BY THE LEGISLATURE-EXCESSIVE RETRENCHMENT.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21, 1875. The Legislature has done nothing to significant as the repeal of the third section of the Funding bill, which provides for the setting apart of revenues of the State for payment of interest on bonds to the exclusion of everything else. The bill ate and passed unanimously, while in the House only one vote was cast against the action. This shows clearly that the sources of revenues are short, which very likely means that what is requi-site for the current expenses shall be first paid. This virtually breaks the backbone of the Tennes-

This virtually breaks the backoone of the lennessee bonds.

It can be set down as a positive fact that the July interest will not be paid. It is even doubted watcher any interest under the present policy will be paid for a long time to come. The Legislature is so imbued with the idea of retrenchment that every indication of its going to extremes in that direction would have cut off State and county superintendency schools, to their inevitable ruin. On this account the State Teachers' Association met, and through speeches and resolutions and threatened withdrawal of the Teabody fund they believe they have counteracted the tendency for retrenohment.

BURNING OF A POST OFFICE.

THE NEWPORT POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE PARTIALLY DESTROYED-DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. NEWPORT, R. L. Jan. 21, 1875.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock to-day an alarm of fire was given, which was caused by smoke coming up through the floor of the Post Office. The Fire Department responded as promptly as possible, but some time clapsed be-fore water was put on. In the meantime the dered valuable assistance in removing the mails and furniture. All the letters and mail matter were saved and removed to an adjoining building. The fire had evidently acquired considerable headway before it was discovered, and before the firemen got to work the whole building was full of smoke. The furnace is situated under the one story L in the rear of the Post Office and the smokepipe is quite close to the timbers. It is supposed the fire started by the overheating of these, and then passed along under the floors and up the turring, between the brick wail and the plaster. This made it difficult to get at, but, cutting through the floor and through the roof of the L, the firemen were enabled to do effective work. The jaintor has made many complaints about the lumnace being too close to the floor timbers, and when it was necessary to drive the fires he iound it almost impossible to remain in the cellar on account of the smell of heated wood. To prevent this the timbers were tinned, but it was of no avail. The flames reached un high enough to show through the skylight of the L, and through the second story windows, out by half-past two o'clock it had became apparent that the fire was under control. The L being the principal object of attack, the windows were quickly broken in and three or four streams were at once thrown inside. One stream was also thrown into the cellar from the front of the building, and a line of hose was passed up into one of the second story winnows on the Frankin street side. By three o'clock the fixtures as were available were promptly removed to Aquidneck Hall, which has been hired for a temporary post office, and everything will be in working order to-morrow. The money order department was saved intact, and the papers in the sale were found all right. The estimated loss is \$10,009. The building is constructed of brick and was remodelled at an expense of \$20,009 three years ago. The Custom House is located in the upper part of the building and was badly damaged by water. The furniture, books and valuable papers were saved by being thrown from the windows. The authorities at Washington were promptly informed of the state of affairs and it is presumed that the government ar headway before it was discovered, and before the firemen got to work the whole building was full

TOM BALLARD SENTENCED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1875. Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter, was convicted in the United States Court to-day, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

TARPEY.—On January 21, — TARPEY, aged 7e years and 3 months, native of parish headrond, county Galway, Ireland.

The relatives and irends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 353 West Fitty-third street, on Saturday, January 23, at one o'clock.

Galway and Tuam papers please copy.

[For Other Deaths See Sixth Page.]

PROBABLY EVERY TENTH PERSON WHO will read this paragraph has a cough or cold, which could be extinguished in forty eight hours by Hale's Honey or Horacour and Tax.

FIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. A .- DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEADACHE sourcess or acidity of the stemach cured by Mile of Magnesia. For sale by all druggists.

AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO
TES AND THESE EIGHT CYLINDER HOR HOTARY PRESSES;
WILL BE SOLD LOW. AGGRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED .- DON'T WEAR

A.—RUPTURES AND PRYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street opposite St. Pau's church.

C. M. FISHER & CO., GOLD PEN MANUFAC-urers have removed from No. 102 to No. 129 Fulton st. FRESH IMPORTATION-VULCANIZED SILE

IF YOU HAVE PAITH TO BELIEVE THAT there is an herb calculated to cure every disease, if we only knew where to find it send at once to Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, Jersey City, N. J., and procure his FREE TREATISE on the subject, and get well.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.— Ceilings and Walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordi-nary work and warranted not to fall. P. G. HUBBERT, 61 Liberty street.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPASY.

We beg to inform the customers of this company and the public generally that we have decided to discontinue the sals of Coat at retail in our yards namely:—
At the foot of Threa street, East River.
At the foot of Baltic street, East River.
At the foot of Baltic street, Brownlyn.
The business hereafter will be conducted by Mosars.
Ward, Taibot & Olyphant, and we recommend them to our customers with the assurance that they will be served in every respect as well as they have previously been by this company.

Belaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF WARD, TALBOT & OYLPHANT,

115 PROADWAY,

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1876;

Having entered into the possession of the coal yarts
lately occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Gaust
Company, we are now prepared to deliver Lactawaxna
Coal, in any quantities, at the following prices on
yard.

36 00

with.
Orders received at principal office, as above: 33 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, or at any of the yards.
WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT. W. M. GILES, CHEMIST, 451 SIXTH AVENUE. Paralysis of the Limbs, the worst case I have seen in a practice of thirty years was cured by your LIMMEST loopes of AMMONIA. LEWIS H. FONE, M. D., 106 West Sixteenth street.

Depot 451 Sixth avenue, New York. 50 cents and \$1 abottle. For sale by all druggists.

Cartage extra, according to distance.

Steamers, grocers and manufacturers liberally desit

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY SEL-dom tails to cure a cough or cold. 5) cents and \$1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

\$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF GENTLEMEN'S neat, serviceable WINTER SHOES. CANFRELL, 239 and 24: Fourth avenue.

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